19. (Amended) A method for reducing methoxymorpholino doxorubicin systemic exposure of a patient suffering from a liver cancer which comprises the intrahepatic administration of a therapeutically effective amount of methoxymorpholino doxorubicin (MMDX) to said patient.

Please add new claims 20-31 as follows.

20. (New) A method according to claim 18, wherein the liver tumor is a tumor primarily confined to the liver.

21. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein the tumor primarily confined to the liver is a hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) or a cholangiocarcinoma.

22. (New) A method according to claim 18, wherein the tumor is a liver metastasis.

23. (New) A method according to claim 18, wherein the intrahepatic administration of MMDX is via the hepatic artery.

24. (New) A method according to claim 18, wherein MMDX is administered as an infusion of from about 15 minutes to about 30 minutes every 4 weeks.

25. (New) A method according to claim 18, wherein MMDX is administered as a 5-10 minute bolus every 8 weeks.

26. (New) A method according claim 18, wherein MMDX is administered with an agent, which remains selectively in a liver tumor after its injection through the hepatic artery.

27. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein the agent is iodized oil.

28. (New) A method according claim 1, wherein MMDX is administered in a dose ranging from about 100 mcg/m^2 to about 1000 mcg/m^2.

29. (New) A method according to claim 28, wherein MMDX is administered in a dose ranging form about 100 mcg/m^2 to about 800 mcg/m^2.

30. (New) A method according to claim 29, wherein the dose is 200 mcg /m^2.

31. (New) A method of treating a human liver tumor, which comprises the intrahepatic administation of a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition which comprises as an active principle methoxymorpholino doxorubicin (MMDX) and a pharmaceutically acceptable agent which remains selectively in a liver tumor after its injection through the hepatic artery.